

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**JAMES S. ATHON,**  
OF Marion County.

FOR ADDITION OF STATE,  
**JOSEPH RISTINE,**  
OF Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
**MATTHEW L. BRETT,**  
OF Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**OSCAR B. HORD,**  
OF De Witt County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**SAUEL L. RICE,**  
OF Allen County.

**W. & E. Canal.**  
We learn from the New York papers that Charles Butler, Esq., of that city, and Colonel Thomas D. Sullivan, of Indiana, were unanimously re-elected Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal by the bondholders and their proxies, on the 19th of June.

**Good.**  
A delegation of Senators and Representatives went down to the camp of Gen. McClellan the other day to inspect matters and things generally and to give their advice as to the manner of prosecuting the campaign. Our army before Richmond is in front of a wily, sagacious, and perhaps overwhelming foe. As such a crisis as commanding General has no time to pay attention to civilians or to listen to their advice. We are happy to hear that Gen. McClellan refused to receive them and probably intimated to them that they had better attend to their legitimate duties in Washington. It would have been better still if he had impressed them into the service and compelled them to do the drudgery of camp duty.

**A fallacy.**  
Judge Smith (Thomas L.) made a speech to a very small crowd in New Albany on Saturday night last, advocating a support of the action and nominations of the 15th of June Convention, upon the ground that their success would restore "the old order of things." Never was there a greater fallacy. The success of that organization is the death knell of the Constitution as interpreted by the fathers and the Union as it has been administered since the organization of the Government. All the leading Republicans and leaders deprecate such a result of the war and they advocate its rigorous prosecution solely with the hope that a new order of things, sympathizing with Abolitionism, will be its end. If they did not anticipate such a result—if they thought the old order of things was to be restored, one and all would oppose the war as unnecessary and anti-Christian. The emancipation of the negro and his enfranchisement to an equality with the white race is the dream and prayer of the Abolitionists, and if these objects are not to be attained by a continuance, they would be the last to advocate a continuance of the war.

**Secret Political Societies.**  
The Journal, in an article of yesterday's issue, with unexpected candor, admits the following facts:

1. That secret political societies exist, but that they are exclusively of Republican origin;
2. That the objects of such associations are the overthrow of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, and a reorganization of the Government upon an abolition basis;
3. That although the purposes of these organizations are disloyal, known to the editor of the Journal to be such, yet there is no fear of their being disturbed as long as the Government is in its present hands.

4. That the editor of the Journal is a member of this secret order, fully initiated into all its mysteries and objects, and that he is doing all that he can to extend it.

We hope the people of Indiana, soldiers and civilians, who are doing all in their power to restore the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, will not forget the machinations of the leading Republican organ to defeat these beneficent purposes.

**Abolitionism opposed to the Union.**  
The spirit and purpose of abolitionists is the same to-day that it ever was. It has always been opposed to the Union—always seeking to break it up. At a meeting of these disloyals in New York, in 1859, they enunciated the following sentiments:

WHEREAS, The dissolution of the present and imperious and glorious Union between the free and slave States would result in the overthrow of a more perfect and glorious Union without the incubus of slavery; therefore

Resolved, That we invite a free correspondence with the disunionists of the South, in order to devise the most suitable way and means to secure the consummation "so devoutly to be wished."

They would announce these sentiments now just as boldly, did they not expect to crowd the Administration into making this war a war of emancipation and equality to the negro, whatever the consequence might be to the white man and this Government of white men.

**The Passage of the Tax Bill.**  
The tax bill, which has been under consideration for so long a time, passed both houses of Congress, by a decisive vote, Monday afternoon last.

The taxes imposed are of the following different classes, viz:

First—A tax on persons and corporations engaged in certain pursuits, for licenses.

Second—A tax on manufactured articles, products, &c., to be paid by the manufacturer or producer when he sells such article.

Third—A tax on incomes of individuals, railroad and steamboat companies, public officers and others.

Fourth—Duties to be paid for stamps, which the bill requires to be placed on certain papers, medicines, documents, &c.

Notwithstanding the publicity which has been given to the provisions of the tax bill since it was first introduced in the House of Representatives, there still exists some misapprehension, standing in the minds of many concerned relative to their duties and obligations. For instance, we have heard it stated that a large proportion of the manufacturers are under the impression that the tax of three per cent on the value of their factories is to be levied only on the amount of profit arising from the sale thereof. Such, however, is not the fact. The duties are to be levied on the entire value of the factory, whether or not the amount of income increases. The manufacturer will not, in reality, be paid entirely by the consumer, but will be derived mostly from the consumer, who will pay in the enhanced price of the article consumed. The manufacturer will scarcely be able to receive back, under the present rules of trade, all of the taxes he pays on the products of his mills, and will thus be required to contribute largely towards the support of the Government.

It is the custom for manufacturers to dispose of their goods to customers who agree to make payment therefor at the expiration of three, six or nine months. But the taxes are to be paid to the Government at the time the goods are sold or delivered for consumption or sale, and hence the manufacturer will be deprived of the use of the money expended for material and of that paid for taxes. In view of the subject it would not appear that the burden of taxation will bear heavily

on the class of which we have spoken. The effect of the new law requiring payment of the taxes on goods at the time of delivery will be paid to increase to the consumer the price to be paid by an amount considerable in excess of that which has been paid for taxes, or to work a revolution in trade by inducing manufacturers to sell only to cash customers.

The tax bill is to go into effect on the 1st of August. A large portion of the people of the Northern States will be called on for the income tax, concerning the payment of which an erroneous impression is prevalent. It is not to be paid immediately on the income and profits of the year already passed, but will become due on the 1st of May, 1863, and is to be levied on the income for the year preceding. A limit is placed to the time in which the tax shall be in operation, the date fixed for it to cease being 1866.

In the passage of the bill through the Senate a change was made, important both to the tax-paying community and to those seeking offices. The amount of compensation fixed for assessors (one of the principal classes of officers) by the House was three dollars per day, and one dollar for each hundred names on the tax lists furnished by them to the collector. The Senate increased this to five dollars per day, the commission on the names remaining the same. The compensation allowed these officers will amount to a large item in the national expenditures; for if there should be 20,000 tax assessors, each receiving five dollars per day, the commission on the names would result, for each one, the sum of \$2,000 per annum.

The tax-gatherer, from whose presence we have heretofore been free, will soon be in our midst. Were the object for which the taxes are levied less patriotic, the people might feel oppressed by the burden. As it is, but few will be found men enough to grudge furnishing their mite towards the support of the Government and the punishment of traitors—N. Y. Herald.

**The Democracy of Bartholomew County in Council.**  
Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, the Democracy of Bartholomew county met in convention, at the Old Fellows' Hall, at Columbus, on Saturday, the 21st inst.

At about the hour of 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by B. F. Jones, Chairman of the Central Committee.

On motion, Col. Thomas G. Lee was called upon by acclamation to preside. On taking the chair Col. Lee, among other remarks, said: I tender to you, my fellow Democrats, my hearty thanks for the honor conferred in placing upon me to preside over your deliberations. At any time it was an honor to preside over Democrats in council, and especially is it the case at this day, when our National sky is dark and gloomy, and the people generally are content and happy. But how different to-day. Our present troubles had been brought upon us by a departure from the time-honored principles of the Democratic party. In his opinion we would never enjoy permanent peace and prosperity until the principles of the party were again triumphant. For one he had voted for Democratic nominees so long that he had come to the conclusion it would be contrary to the "very principles of Christianity" for him not to do so in all cases, but in this he had to confess that he had committed at least one grave error. He mentioned Jim Hughes as an exception, and said that if his God would pardon him for voting for that dirty scoundrel, he would not only do so, but would do so again. He had done the party a favor, and hoped that the (Jim Hughes) might only prove to be as great a curse to the Black Republicans as he had been a curse to the Democrats. He had now sold himself to those who would call "abolition democracy" for \$1,000 a year, and this was indeed a big price, for he was not worth the fourth part of it. Because of such desertions from our ranks, Democrats ought not to be discouraged. Let them rally under their banner, which has always been the banner of the Constitution and the symbol of perpetual union, and the Democracy of Indiana would achieve a glorious victory in October.

On the conclusion of Col. Lee's remarks, Messrs. H. Barnhill and A. Thompson were selected to act as Vice Presidents.

By motion, J. H. Houser and John D. Matthews were chosen Secretaries.

On motion, the committee of three, consisting of A. E. S. Long, E. S. Galbraith, Jr., and R. W. Prather, to determine the order of representation from the various townships in this Convention. Lists of the delegates, by the order of the President, were sent to the Secretary's desk.

On motion, it was agreed that the delegates vote on nominations by township, but on all other questions we vote as a mass Convention.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of seven, to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. The following were appointed as the committee:

B. F. Jones, Dr. S. J. Barr, Israel Miller, B. F. Price, Lewis Essex, J. Marsh and Daniel McKinney.

The President here announced that H. W. Harrington would address the citizens of the county in the Court house at Columbus 12 o'clock.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

**AFTERNOON.**  
As crowded to the Court house, with people who heard the speech of Mr. Harrington, who occupied over an hour in his remarks. He was able and eloquent, and spoke with fearlessness of the corruption, incompetency and hypocrisy of the party in power.

The Convention was called to order by the President at the proper hour.

The Committee to determine the ratio of representation from the townships, through their Chairman, Mr. Long, made their report, which was concurred in by the Convention.

B. F. Jones, from Committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Bartholomew county, in this hour of our country's peril, are ready to exert all their power and energy for the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That we believe that we can best and most successfully accomplish that object by casting our votes in the county election for men whose political record gives evidence of their love and devotion to constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we invite all to act and vote with us who are true to the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, and the enforcement of the laws and who are opposed to secessionism, abolitionism or the emancipation of the negro by the South or Congress or the President or by any other power except the Government of the United States, wherein the institution of slavery exists.

Resolved, That we send greetings to our brave volunteers and assure them that while they are engaged in putting down rebellion at the South we will endeavor to put down the traitors at the North.

Resolved, That we adopt as our motto and watchword the "Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war under the Constitution for the suppression of the rebellion in the United States, and this accomplished the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That we are ready to pay all taxes that may be imposed on us that are necessary for the ample pay and supply of our brave army, but are opposed to all taxation for feeding or aiding the escape of slaves from their masters.

The reading of the resolutions being finished, the report of the committee was concurred in and the resolutions as a whole were unanimously adopted.

By motion the Convention unanimously adopted the 8th of January platform and pledged their support to the State ticket.

The Convention then made the following nominations:

For State Senator, Francis T. Hord.  
For State Representative, Oliver H. P. Abbott.  
For Treasurer, Samuel Snodgrass.  
For Sheriff, M. H. Hayes.  
For Commissioner, First District, Jas. Barker.  
For Commissioner, Third District, William W. C. Smith.  
For Coroner, Dr. A. H. Bryan.

All the amendments made, were by motion unanimously ratified. Mr. Jones presented the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the nominations of each town-

ship select one delegate each to represent this county in the Convention and that the Columbus township be entitled to three, leaving two to be appointed by the Chair to represent the county at large.

The following delegates were selected from the different townships to attend the Congressional convention:

H. W. Essex; Lewis Essex; Flat Rock; T. L. Lee; Gorman; W. B. Ord—William Essex contingent; N. J. Canaday—and J. Marsh contingent; Union, J. B. Brown, C. H. Douch, McClintic; Clay, John H. Adams; Columbus, A. E. S. Long, B. F. Jones, G. W. Ormstedt—and F. T. Hord, Thomas Bunnell, B. McClellan contingent; Harrison, James B. Campbell; Rock creek, John J. Phillips; Sand creek, Samuel Taylor; Wayne, Smith Jones; Ohio, J. C. Loyd; Jackson, I. Watkins; and for the county at large, Joseph H. Galbraith and R. M. Prather.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. McClellan were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from this county to the Congressional convention, be instructed to cast their vote for Marion Mounsey, for Prosecuting Attorney for the Common Pleas Court in this district.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Congressional convention also select a candidate for District Prosecutor.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Columbus Weekly News and the Indiana State Sentinel.

The President having left the chair the following was also adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the new delegates, for their able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion, the Convention, which was largely attended from all parts of the county, then adjourned sine die.

THOMAS G. LEE, Pres't.  
Z. H. HAUSER, Sec'y.  
JOHN D. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

From Cincinnati Price Current June 25.  
**Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.**

The speculative demand for gold and stocks consequent upon the projected new issues of Treasury notes, continued to be active, although not with that energy which we noticed in our last, there being some backsets, gold having declined, in the early part of the week, very considerably; but this decline was fully recovered towards the close. Some of the issues of the Secretary of the Treasury, asking for the power to issue one hundred and fifty millions more of notes, public sentiment, in and out of Congress, seemed to be greatly divided regarding the expediency of allowing the new issue, for the time being, and that this was the chief point, with regard to this there can be but one opinion on the part of those who have been in a position to ascertain what is the sentiment of the masses.

The money market, as regards discounting, or a demand for loans, continues remarkably easy, and there is no trouble in placing good paper at 6 to 8 per cent, and paper not strictly first class is taken at 10 per cent.

The demand for exchange has been quite light and the market dull, with a slight decline in rates. Quite a speculative demand has prevailed for gold, and the 7-3-10th and old demand Treasury notes; but excepting gold, the rates have not been changed, and the market is still very quiet. In consequence of the low rates for exchange, the notes of Eastern banks have been placed at a discount of 3 to 4 per cent.

Questions for all at the close were as follows:

New York, June 25, 1862. 100 dis. 100 par. Gold, 100 dis. 100 par. 7 3-10th do. 100 dis. 100 par. Demand notes, 100 dis. 100 par. 7 3-10th do. 100 dis. 100 par.

The market closed very much unsettled for gold and demand notes, and our quotations are to some extent nominal.

The tax bill has at length passed both Houses of Congress, and now bears the signature of the President to become a law. The tax on whisky has been fixed as we have long supposed it would be, namely, on that distilled after the time when the act goes into operation, which is the 1st of August, and the rate is 20c per gallon.

It is thought that the committee made a mistake in deeming its operations till the 1st of August, but it will probably take all the intervening time to appoint officers and put the machinery into operation.

The passage of the bill produced great excitement in the whisky market, and prices advanced 1 1/2c per gallon in New York and 2 1/2c per gallon in this market yesterday. Dealers had given out the general understanding that as soon as the tax bill went into operation they would, as a matter of necessity, have to stop; but this we regarded doubtful. It is true they could not compete with the stock on hand in a home market, but they can successfully in a foreign market, in the shape of alcohol, in this way. On all the alcohol shipped after the 1st of August to foreign countries, the bill allows a drawback equal to the tax levied on that brandy. The tax on whisky has been fixed as we have long supposed it would be, namely, on that distilled after the time when the act goes into operation, which is the 1st of August, and the rate is 20c per gallon.

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than had been expected, owing to the low price, and hence the stock on hand now is unusually light, and the impression prevails that prices will be considerably higher.

There has been quite a pressing demand for land, and about 1,200 acres were procured at 7 1/2c, about 2,000 at 8c, and 3,000 at 9c, for prime, horses asking 50c, and not much offering even at this rate.

In the grocery market, if we except the receipt of some sugar and molasses from Memphis, nothing has transpired of importance. Sugar sells at 24 1/2c, molasses at 50c, and coffee at 20 1/2c. Small sales of prime New Orleans sugar were made at 9 1/2c, and of molasses at 45c, but dealers buy sparingly, and strictly with reference to the current wants, so that large sales of either sugar or molasses are out of the question except at prices below those which they brought at Memphis can afford to accept. Quite a large number of our enterprising citizens visited the city to look into matters there with a speculative eye, and many of them have returned and report rather unfavorably. The citizens of that place have not had time to classify themselves since they had to get out of the city, and they have been stripped of their money and their property; their cotton has been burnt, pretty generally by their dealers, and their sugar and molasses shipped by the Yazoo river to be destroyed in case there is danger of the Yazoo being closed.

It is clear now that the renewal of trade with the South will be a slow process, partly owing to a want of will, but chiefly a want of means. They are destitute of the common necessities of life, but they are not willing to be supplied with them, so far as the country has been opened up to trade; and should the destruction of cotton continue as our troops advance, the same will be the case.

About 3,000 bags Turk's Island salt sold at 41c per bushel, and 2,000 do. coarse Liverpool at \$1 75 per bag—all to arrive.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

**Outrages in Fremont's Army.**  
It will be recalled that Gen. Fremont, in an order issued to his army after the battle of Cross Keys, commented very severely on the conduct of some of the soldiers during their march, and issued stringent orders for the punishment of all such offenses in future. Blenker's Division, which was sent to him as an army of soldiers, has caused a great deal of trouble in this and other respects. With reference to the outrages committed, the correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Winchester as follows:

Gen. Blenker with his staff arrived here to-day, en route for Washington. The General, I am informed, having been relieved of his command, which is completely demoralized. Under the able management and controlling influence of Gen. Carl Schurz, the men may be brought back to a sense of propriety and decency. Blenker is a medium sized, red-faced, overbearing sort of man, extremely rude and boisterous. Himself and the poor soldiers left to suffer and perhaps die, as many as fifteen sheep or lambs were sometimes stolen in a day and slaughtered, articles of no value whatever to the soldiers were carried off and sold, &c. &c. From the first office in the command to the lowest the demoralization was complete. Matters finally arrived at such a pass that officers in the division tendered their resignation in order to escape the odium which the conduct of Blenker's men then put upon them. Gen. Fremont eventually ordered an investigation, and it is said, but with what truth I do not know, that during the examination of some men Blenker became very insolent, upon which Fremont ordered him to be arrested and put in irons and broken in two his sword. After his insolent campaign, Gen. Blenker will probably be allowed a long rest.

**Special Notice.**  
TO ADVERTISERS—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

**MEDICAL.**  
PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family from any reason abhorred, the undersigned has the honor to announce that he has prepared a safe and reliable, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the old world for the past century. Although it is a secret to all but the undersigned, it is a secret that is well known to all who have tried it, and it is said, but with what truth I do not know, that during the examination of some men Blenker became very insolent, upon which Fremont ordered him to be arrested and put in irons and broken in two his sword. After his insolent campaign, Gen. Blenker will probably be allowed a long rest.

**REAPERS.**  
THE IRON HARVESTER.

ADMITTED BY Farmers and Reaping men as unsurpassed by any other Machine, is for sale at No. 70 Washington street by L. AYRES, Agent.

**EXPRESS.**  
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

LYNCH & KEANE, 33 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, NEW OPENING.

OTHER LARGE INVOICES OF SUMMER DRY GOODS, Ladies' Dress Goods, everything in the Line, and Newest Designs.

**LECTURES.**  
IMPORTANT MEDICAL LECTURES.

DR. R. T. TRAIL, of New York, will lecture in Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, July 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, at 8 o'clock, on the subject of "The Hygiene of the Human System." His lectures are highly interesting, and he claims to be the true lecturer.

His lectures in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City, on Hygiene v. Drug Medication, created a profound sensation, and his lecture in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Toronto, and other places, are spoken of by the press as having made a deep and abiding impression on the minds of the audience.

**Admission 10 CENTS.**  
Dr. Trail may be consulted at the Hall from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**BRANDY.**  
L. LYON'S Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy.

SAMUELS & JACOB, PROPRIETORS.

SOLE APPOINTING AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Depot: 15 Columbia St., Cincinnati.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**  
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.

SEAL PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Quartermaster, in Indianapolis, until 12 o'clock on Saturday, July 27th, 1862, for the construction and outfitting of a "Soldiers' Home" in this city, according to plans and specifications to be sent at the office of the Quartermaster.

Payments will be made in cash on completion of the work. All bids must be accompanied by the names of the contractors for faithful performance of the work.

Proposals to be submitted "Proposals for Building Soldiers' Home."

JAMES A. LYN, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**METROPOLITAN HALL.**